

## NUMBERS OF GENERA AND SPECIES OF CURCULIONIDAE (COLEOPTERA)<sup>1 2</sup>

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**ABSTRACT:** In 1971 the weevil family Curculionidae had 4237 genera and 44883 species recognized as valid. The numbers of genera and species are herein recorded by subfamily according to the biogeographic region in which they were described and totalled by region and for the world.

**DESCRIPTORS:** Curculionidae, weevils, list of subfamilies, numbers of genera, numbers of species.

The beetle family Curculionidae (the "weevils" or "snout beetles") is currently the largest family of animals in the world. In 1971 there were 4237 genera and 44883 species recognized as valid. In this paper we are treating the Curculionidae in the broad sense (*sensu lato*) and have included in our counts the various primitive weevil groups sometimes separated as families, e.g. Apioninae, Rhynchitinae, Pterocolinae, etc., but have not included Anthribidae, Brentidae, Protterrhinidae and Scolytidae.

Our data are based on counts which we made from the Coleopterorum Catalogus (volumes 27 through 30) and the Zoological Record (1864 through 1971). We have recorded the species and the genera from the biogeographic region in which they were described, though many are present in more than a single region. Hence the total number of species or genera known to be in a region may be greater than the totals in our table (e.g. there are currently 402 genera in the Nearctic region, but only 239 were described from there) but we wished to avoid counting the same genus or species twice. All synonyms have been deleted and all revalidations added.

In an attempt to be as consistent as possible in placing the genera and species in the proper biogeographic region, we were forced to make certain rules for deciding placement based on the limitations of the data available. For example, all genera or species described from China and Japan have been placed in the Oriental region because the exact localities are not listed in our 2 sources. So although species or genera from the northern reaches of these

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Table 1. Numbers of genera and species of Curculionidae listed by subfamily according to biogeographic region and totalled for the world.

Subfamily	Nearctic		"Neotropical"		Palearctic		Oriental		Ethiopian		Austrian		World	
	Gen	Sp	Gen	Sp	Gen	Sp	Gen	Sp	Gen	Sp	Gen	Sp	Gen	Sp
Acicnemidinae	-	1	1	3	-	-	9	3	193	-	-	-	2	3
Allocoxyrininae	-	5	25	-	7	59	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	4
Alophacinae	1	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	2	15	12
Amalactinae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	451	6	30
Amycterinae	12	134	12	225	8	76	17	77	13	73	6	20	68	605
Anthominae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	-	-	4
Antliarrhininae	2	133	3	382	1	514	4	119	11	557	6	85	27	1793*
Aptoinae <sup>1</sup>	-	-	1	6	9	246	7	180	-	-	-	-	-	17
Apoderinae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Archolabinae	-	-	3	22	-	-	2	3	-	-	10	68	15	93
Aterpinae	1	9	13	167	1	11	7	140	7	51	1	19	30	397
Attelabinae	51	509	411	2968	9	196	61	319	11	195	4	47	547	4234
Baridinae	-	-	4	13	-	-	-	5	-	1	8	122	12	141
Belinae	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	1	13	490	-	-	13	521
Brachycerinae	15	114	107	899	84	1272	69	1028	96	996	13	55	384	4365*
Brachyderinae <sup>2</sup>	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	36	-	-	4	40
Byrsopinae	-	-	1	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Camarotinae	-	-	5	32	-	-	2	2	1	8	-	-	-	8
Ceratopinae	11	137	5	64	40	657	5	123	11	58	-	2	72	1041
Ceutorrhynchinae	-	1	28	278	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	29
Cholinae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	-	280
Cioninae	-	-	1	101	16	711	1	175	2	332	3	13	23	1445*
Cleoninae	13	79	37	326	21	117	92	475	86	435	52	233	301	1666*
Cossoninae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
Cryptopharynginae	19	175	163	3487	12	188	161	1089	69	493	243	1366	667	6800*
Cryptorrhynchinae	-	24	2	2	1	35	6	292	4	102	-	10	11	465
Curculioninae	2	81	19	256	-	-	-	-	11	29	32	366	32	366
Cylindrorrhinae <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	20	6	42
Diabthrarininae	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dinomorphinae	-	-	1	1	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	3	7
Ectemorrhininae	-	-	1	1	-	-	53	267	16	117	6	290	89	749
Eremninae	-	4	1	1	13	70	19	121	32	218	77	747	251	1917
Eriirrhinae <sup>4</sup>	17	192	46	210	60	429	19	121	4	7	-	-	4	7
Euderinae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Gonipterinae	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	131	8	132
Gymnetrinae <sup>5</sup>	1	1	1	1	6	166	1	367	1	190	-	-	1	8
Haplonychinae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	99	5	99

	7	30	42	701	28	183	33	249	36	188	Gen. Sp	Gen. Sp
Hipporhinae												
Hylobinae												
Hyperinae												
Laemosaccinae												
Leptopinae	23	145	75	513	3	46	7	222	9	45	33	363
Magdalinae	1	27	8	19	1	53	1	7			1	6
Mesoptiliinae												
Nanophyinae												
Nerthopinae												
Omophorinae												
Oridocephalinae												
Otiorrhynchinae												
Oxycoryninae	37	94	33	411	84	2082	125	1050	132	1033	41	323
Petalochilinae <sup>6</sup>												
Phrynixinae												
Prissodinae												
Prionomerinae <sup>7</sup>												
Pterocolinae	1	1	1	5								
Pyropinae												
Raymondionyminae	1	4										
Rhadinosominae												
Rhynchaeninae												
Rhynchitinae	1	49	8	146	14	118	15	599	7	94	3	71
Rhynchopterinae <sup>8</sup>	7	80	21	272	3	11	69	539	54	235	2	10
Rhyparosominae												
Rhytrrhinae												
Somatodinae												
Tachygoninae												
Tanyrrhynchinae												
Theceterminae	1	7	**	**	1	3						
Trigonocolinae												
Tychinae	8	58	3	57	9	448	6	34	2	100	4	50
Ufomascinae												
Xiphaspidinae												
Zygopinae <sup>9</sup>	3	52	55	822	4	20	65	520	63	581	5	33
Subfam. unknown												
Total	'239	'2388	'1170	'12962	'480	'8253	'879	'8579	'796	'7516	'671	'5166

Footnotes 1-9: 1 includes Ithyerinae; 2 includes Tanymerinae; 3 includes the synonym, Epipedinae; 4 includes Eugominae; 5 includes Mecyslobinae; 6 includes the synonym, Juanorhinae; 7 includes Piazorhinae; 8 includes Campylo-seelinae and Phaenomerinae; 9 includes Menemachinae.

Footnote \*: These totals include species or genera that could not be placed by biogeographic region.

Footnote \*\*: One genus and two species, not included in the Coleopterorum Catalogus, were omitted here and should be added to totals as well.

two countries perhaps can be better placed in the Palearctic region we treated all such as Oriental. Also all from Mexico were included in the Neotropical region, though much of the northern desert and mountain areas of Mexico are clearly Nearctic. In spite of these and a few other such necessities the bulk of the data fit well within the usual limits of the biogeographic regions.

We have recorded the data by subfamilies primarily following the classification in the *Coleopterorum Catalogus*. This relatively conservative classification fits reasonably our own concepts of the subfamilies and those used by most current weevil specialists. We have indicated a few exceptions to this in footnotes to the table.